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THE TIMES-DISPATCH, Richmond, Va.

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1904.

The Times-Dispatch takes the full Associated Press Service, the London Times War Service and the Hearst News General News Service and has its own correspondents throughout Virginia and North Carolina and in the leading cities of the country.

If you go to the mountains, seashore or country, have The Times-Dispatch go with you.

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Republican Brag.

In a speech of acceptance yesterday, Senator Charles W. Fairbanks, Republican nominee for the vice-presidency, complimented the Republican party on its "sound money" record, saying that it had never rendered a more important service to the country than when it established the gold standard, and again that "the enemies of sound money were powerful enough to suppress mention of the gold standard in the platform lately adopted by the Democratic National Convention."

In view of that statement and in view of the felicitations on this subject of President Roosevelt and Mr. Cannon, it seems to us timely and proper to review in brief the record of the Republican party on the money question; to show how for years that party dickered with the money question and trifled with the public credit; to show how and when it became a "sound money" party; to show how it backed and dodged on the free silver question; to remind the public that the party was afraid to declare for the gold standard until it met in convention in 1901.

For many years after the close of the war the Republican party failed to make good the promise of the legal tender notes, which were outstanding, and it was called to account and bitterly denounced by the Democratic convention of 1856 for its "financial imbecility and immorality in making no advance toward redemption and no preparation for redemption." Samuel J. Tilden, Democratic nominee for the presidency, in his letter of acceptance also took the Republican party to task, showing that the coin in the treasury had on the 30th of June, 1875, fallen to less than \$45,000,000, as against \$59,000,000 on the 1st of January, 1876, and that the availability of a part of that sum was said to be questionable. He also said that the revenues were falling faster than appropriations, and expenditures were reduced, leaving the treasury with diminishing resources. Mr. Tilden warned the voters that a debtor who should promise to pay a loan out of surplus income, yet should be seen every day spending all he could lay his hands on in riotous living would lose all character for honesty and veracity, and that his credit would grow worse and worse.

It was the Democratic party which demanded specie resumption, and the preservation of the public credit, and it was Samuel J. Tilden, who suggested the means of accomplishing both objects. His plan was "a central reservoir of coin adequate to the adjustment of the temporary fluctuations of international balances and as a guarantee against transient drains artificially created by panic or speculation." It was Samuel J. Tilden, who then and there suggested a large gold reserve which should always be held sacred and intact. Treasurer John Sherman caught the idea and carried it out, but the idea was Tilden's. However, to go back to the year 1875, when, as we have shown, there was no gold reserve fund, when the government was not redeeming its notes in coin, when the credit of the government was disgraced to a nation like ours, when there was by reason of this condition distressful uncertainty in trade circles. What did the Republicans do? Silver had been "demonetized" in 1873, and there was a demand for the restoration of free coinage. Mr. Bland offered a bill in the House, and it was passed providing for the coinage of silver on the same terms as gold at the ratio of 16 to 1, the existing market ratio being at that time 18 to 1. The bill went to the Senate, and on motion of Mr. Allison (Republican) was amended so as to provide that the government should buy not more than \$1,000,000 nor less than \$2,000,000 worth of silver bullion each month, and that the silver dollars thus coined should be full

legal tender. With that amendment the bill passed and was known as the Bland-Allison act. The Democrats were equally responsible with the Republicans, but the Republicans were equally responsible with the Democrats for the enactment of this law.

This was a concession to the advocates of free silver, and while they were satisfied for a time, later on they made other demands, and in 1890 Congress passed another bill known as the Sherman bill, which authorized "the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase, from time to time, silver bullion to the aggregate amount of 4,500,000 ounces, as so much thereof as may be offered in each month at the market price thereof, not exceeding \$1 for 37.25 grains of pure silver, and to issue in payment for such purchases of silver bullion treasury notes, etc." These silver purchases went on for some time and became the means, as is well known, of drawing the gold out of the treasury, and it was most difficult under the "endless chain" process to keep the reserve fund intact.

It is believed by most financiers that the Sherman act was responsible for the panic of 1893, but whether so or not, the situation became so grave that in 1892 the National Democratic Convention denounced the Sherman act as "a cowardly makeshift fraught with possibilities of danger in the future which should make all of its supporters, as well as its author, anxious for its speedy repeal."

Conditions from that time on grew worse instead of better, and it was a Democratic President who called Congress together in extra session and had this mischievous Republican measure repealed.

The campaign of 1896 came on and business throughout the country was so thoroughly demoralized that many Democrats thought it necessary to resort to heroic measures and the Democratic party came out for the free and unlimited and independent coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. The Republican convention declared in opposition to independent free coinage, but in favor of free coinage under international agreement and pledged itself to do what it could to promote such an arrangement between the nations as would bring about free coinage. But the Republicans said nothing whatever in their platform about the gold standard, and it is well known that Mr. McKinley in all his public utterances avoided the use of that term. It was the national Democratic party in convention at Indianapolis, which in that year declared boldly and unequivocally for the gold standard, and once more the Republican party took its cue from Democrats, and in 1900, but not until then, had the courage to declare for the gold standard.

Our point is that it was Samuel J. Tilden, the nominee of the Democratic party, who suggested a large gold reserve fund as a means of bringing about resumption of specie payments and restoring the public credit. It was a Democratic President who had the Sherman act repealed, and by protecting the gold reserve kept the country from going on a silver basis. It was a little band of Democrats gathered at Indianapolis in 1896 who boldly declared in terms for the gold standard, when the Republican party had committed itself to free coinage by international agreement. Our point is that the Republicans, with their unsavory record on the money question, stole Democratic thunder and now pretend to have been the first and only sound money, gold standard party.

The Value of Facts.

We have read with keen interest the able address of Mr. Alexander Hamilton, president, before the Virginia Bar Association. The subject of Mr. Hamilton's address was "A Plea for the Just Valuation of Facts." He paid a tribute to "Old Virginia" lawyers, but declared that they thought more of oratory than they did of the facts in the case.

"We are their inferiors," said he, "in what may be called the technique of the law, in classical learning, in public or political law, and in oratory; but as I learn they were not altogether perfect, and would probably not have suited our times better than we theirs. With them facts were not regarded as of serious moment compared with legal points or oratory; a knowledge of affairs was often either wholly wanting, or business matters and results were treated with indifference or despatch, and the consideration of a gentleman at the bar, the result of a trial was a victory or defeat for the lawyer; its result to the litigant a mere incident to the contest."

This is a practical age and nothing counts but facts. In a broader sense it may be said that in this day and generation there is more than in any age of the past an earnest, honest search for the truth in all departments of life. It is a noble quest. It frequently requires earnest and honest investigation to ascertain the truth and sometimes it requires great moral courage to proclaim it. "We are apt to shut our eyes against a painful truth." There is a disposition with most of us to conceal the skeletons in our closets from the public gaze. Aye, we sometimes try to conceal them from ourselves and to make believe that they are not there. But that sort of concealment can accomplish no good thing. Especially from a public point of view is it necessary to reform and for the promotion of public morals to drag the skeletons out of the closets, however revolting may be the task. It is the business of all citizens, not merely of the lawyers, to take part in this search for truth; to hunt for the facts and having found to turn the light upon them. We cannot afford to conceal and cover up; we cannot afford to humbug ourselves as to any condition. If we would remove evil and remedy defects we must find the facts and we must accept the facts. It too often happens that when the facts are exposed we refuse to accept them as such, but it is philosophy; whether in private or public affairs; to accept a fact when we know it to exist.

It has been the joke of ages and is the joke to-day that lawyers and newspapers are great liars. In point of fact the lawyers and the newspaper men of the day are doing as much, at least, as

people in other professions or trades in searching for facts and in making them public, and in so doing they are doing their part towards uprooting error and towards purifying the moral atmosphere.

Let us say to our esteemed contemporary, the Charlotte Observer, that The Times-Dispatch is by no means disposed to quarrel with those Democrats who find it difficult to lift their voices and shout for the St. Louis platform and the nominee. We concede to every Democrat the same rights which we claim for The Times-Dispatch—the right to think and speak and act for himself, regardless of the dictum of the party; the right to criticize the platform and the nominee, and the right to refuse to support either. We have no quarrel with any independent man who has the courage of his convictions. We exercise ourselves day and night to have charity for all, malice toward none. But that does not keep us from wondering how any Democrat in the South can grumble at either the Democratic platform or the party nominee in 1904, and especially how he can hesitate as between Parker and Roosevelt. Nor do we believe that any considerable number of such Democrats will hesitate. There is some complaining just now, but we are still hoping and believing that all Democrats will be together on election day.

Mr. George Foster Peabody, who is prominently mentioned as treasurer of the National Democratic Committee, is a Southern man by birth, and has shown a deep interest in the welfare of the South. He has been very prominent in the educational movement, and recently, when the Southern Conference for Education was in session at Athens, Ga., he gave to the University of Georgia \$50,000, to be used in erecting a necessary building. We are glad to know that he is this year taking such an active interest in the affairs of the national Democratic party. He is a high man, and he will give dignity and prestige to any organization with which he may be connected.

A Boston editor has advanced the theory that common soda is a better cure for snake bite than whiskey. The Boston editor has never visited the mountains of Virginia or the plains of Kentucky, and he had better not, if he does not want to be mobbed.

A letter from Pittsylvania county tells of the enormity of the black-eye pea crop, and adds that the "buttermilk cows" are coming up with wonderful regularity. The butchers' strike isn't hurting anybody in Pittsylvania.

The stationary engineers have seen Richmond, and the city upon many hills has seen the engineers. Both of the sight-seers are pleased with their observations.

The Hanover watermelon crop is helping "the wards of the nations" in these parts to defy the efforts of the meat strikers.

The slowness of Mr. "Cohn" Harvey to come to the support of Judge Parker seems to be helping the Judge's cause right smartly.

Chairman Taggart has a way of taking hold of the business end of a campaign that somehow inspires a great deal of confidence.

The famous political prophet, Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, seems to have retired from business early in this campaign.

Well, come to think about it, the spellbinders are mighty slow getting down to the binding business in Virginia.

And now very soon Mr. Cleveland will be trying to trade off his fishing pole for a ten bore duck shooting gun.

At this distance it would seem that the Japs are really in earnest about getting into Port Arthur.

A baby has been born in Michigan with two tongues, and, strange to relate, it is a boy.

The purity of the waters of the Hudson are a guarantee of the cleanness of the Democratic candidate.

Over in North Carolina the spellbinders have commenced to bind.

Perhaps Russia didn't know that England was loaded.

Personal and General.

W. S. Gilbert, associated with Arthur Sullivan in the composing of comic operas, is reputed to be enormously wealthy. The royalties from his "Pirates of Penzance" and "The Gondoliers" alone brought him in \$200,000.

A grandson of Alexander Hamilton resides in Elk Neck, Md., keeping a country store and acting as postmaster. The royalties from his "Pirates of Penzance" and "The Gondoliers" alone brought him in \$200,000.

William A. Appleby, of Georgetown, Md., is the inventor of an ingenious means of capturing mail on the fly and a number of small mail stations are being erected along the Baltimore and Ohio for the purpose of testing the new invention.

Robert Womack, the discoverer of Cripple Creek and the gold deposits there, which has yielded more than \$10,000,000, is believed to be dying at Colorado Springs, in a sanitarium. He did not benefit by his discovery and for several years has been a street laborer in Colorado Springs.

W. R. Moody, director of the Northfield conference, has received a cablegram from Prebendary Webb-Peloe saying that owing to the illness of his son he will be unable to make the journey to this country and address the general conference of church workers during the first two weeks in August.

THE MODERN WAY

To cure a weak stomach is to take Hostetter's Stomach Bitters at the very first symptom. It does away with starving and dieting yourself because it puts the stomach in proper condition to digest the food. In this way it cures indigestion, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Bloating, Heartburn, Insomnia, Headache, Cramps or Diarrhoea. Nervous and sickly women also find the Bitters unequalled as a regulator and tonic. We urge a fair trial.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

AUGUST 4TH IN WORLD'S HISTORY

57 B. C. The decree recalling Cicero from banishment, which passed the full senate, consisting of 417 members, was ratified in the field of Mars, by a vote of all the centuries. It was nearly the last genuine public act of Roman liberty.

1265. Battle of Evesham. The Earl of Leicester defeated, and killed by the forces under Prince Edward and the King released from confinement.

1496. Bartholomew Columbus, the admiral's brother, laid the foundation of St. Domingo.

1583. Sir Humphrey Gilbert landed at St. John's, Newfoundland, and took possession of it in the name of the Queen of England.

1609. Hudson discovered Cape Cod and under the supposition that it was an island, called it New Holland, in compliment to the country of his employers.

Crown Point on Lake Champlain taken from the French by General Amherst.

1783. Captain John Darby, of the Astrea, arrived at Salem with the news of the ratification of the treaty of peace between the United States and Great Britain.

1792. John Burgoyne, a British general, died. He surrendered his whole army to General Gates, at Saratoga, and returned to England. He was a member of Parliament and a successful dramatic author.

William Floyd, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, died, at Western, New York.

1830. General Philip Stuart, an officer of the Revolution, died at Washington.

1862. The President ordered a draft of 300,000 men to serve in the army nine months.

1863. The steamboat Ruth accidentally burned on the Mississippi River, with \$250,000 of government money on board.

1890. Great flood in China; part of Pekin submerged.

1903. Charles M. Schwab resigned the presidency of the United States Steel Corporation and was succeeded by W. E. Corey.

1903. Giuseppe Sarto, the Patriarch of Venice, elected as Pope to succeed Leo XIII., assuming the name of Pius X.

Social Life at Executive Residence in Santa Fe

"As Wife of the Governor of a Territory I Have Found My Position Altogether Delightful," Says Mrs. Otero—Strangers Welcomed—Lunches for Visitors on Short Notice.

By Caroline Emmett Otero.

(Wife of the Governor of New Mexico.) (Copyright, 1904, by Joseph B. Bowles.) THE demands of public life upon women are very much what the men choose to make them. The wives, the daughters, or whoever represents the head of the household, conform to certain unwritten laws that bring them well within the pale of prescribed custom, but aside from the established duties there is a freedom of choice which may take the form of strict exclusiveness or hospitable social life.

At the capital of the nation these unwritten laws have become absolute, and the time of women who are expected to be said to belong to the public. And such a position is no sinecure. From the President's office to the Cabinet, the Supreme Court, both houses of Congress, to the army and navy, there are weeks during which what is formally called the "season" when there is a series of functions which, long before Ash Wednesday, must be come hard labor. No matter how hospitable the hostess may be, it must become purely perfunctory entertaining.

As the wife of the Governor of a Territory I have found my position altogether delightful. It may be owing to the fact that the Governor occupies a unique place in the congress of States, so is the place of hostess in the executive mansion. The Governor is the captain of the Union, but whatever the reason, I have found my seven years of "official life" pleasant and delightful to a degree.

And not only is a Territory dissimilar to other parts of the country, but Santa Fe is a unique place. The old Spanish capital, as one of the show places of the Southwest, as the oldest of its cities, and the place of the nation's history, is a city of the past and the future.

Over in North Carolina the spellbinders have commenced to bind. Perhaps Russia didn't know that England was loaded.

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ing of the new organ and the accommodation necessary for a simplified choir—this is absolutely all that is proposed to be done, namely the removal of the choir.

The only radical changes made in the original plan of St. John's Church were made in 1880. At that time the choir, which was then in the choir loft, was changed from a flat to the present concave shape, and even the old sounding board that drank in the holy eloquence of Henry Curtis was removed. Curtis ruthlessly torn from its place and cast aside with the lumber and debris left and deposited in the old brick school house. This was the inauspicious period in the history of old St. John's Church. It was at this time that sacrilegious hands decorated its interior with a profusion of flowers and garlands, and that the choir, which was then in the choir loft, was changed from a flat to the present concave shape, and even the old sounding board that drank in the holy eloquence of Henry Curtis was removed. Curtis ruthlessly torn from its place and cast aside with the lumber and debris left and deposited in the old brick school house. 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